

The Sun

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1894.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before 6 o'clock.

At the Bottom.

Sullen and silent, the Democrats of the Senate attempt to make no defence of the income tax. The only thing they are trying to do is to put it through. It makes a stupor. It is taken from the Populists. It is of doubtful constitutionality. It is a species of class legislation more dangerous and offensive than that class legislation which they promised to destroy and which they have perpetrated. What of all these things? By treachery, by breaking solemn obligations, by underground intrigues and bargains, by interference of atrocious, they have got a Republican protection tariff bill and a Populist-Socialist income tax bill. There can be no sound Democratic defence of a Republican tariff bill and a Populist-Socialist bill. It is necessary, therefore, for the Democrats who are parties to the great Democratic surrender to keep their mouths shut. There is nothing that they can say for themselves. They can sit about the Senate chamber and the cloak rooms and console themselves with such thoughts as these: "We have smashed the platform, but our constituents are going to get a pile out of the swag. We have knuckled to the Populists, but it will make us happy to see the East sweat blood."

That is, most of the Western and Southern Senators can feed themselves with such reflections. Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SMITH, Mr. McPHERSON, and Mr. GORMAN will have to say to themselves that they bought protection in consideration of the income tax and other valuable considerations. We think these gentlemen will find that the income tax comes high.

Over all this scene of silence, these Democratic Senators, sitting among the ruins of the Democratic platform and of their own political consciences, a colossal Sachemian Presence broods and reigns. Whatever else has been lost or gained, the Sugar Trust is on top of the Tariff bill and the Democracy. We should arrange the layers at present in this fashion:

Sugar Trust.
Protection.
Populists.
Socialist-Laborers.
Democratic party.

At the bottom, at upon, spit upon, crushed. A noble and admirable position for the party that twenty months ago was triumphant beyond precedent.

Carnot's Assassination and Its Consequences.

Already the investigations of the Paris police have thrown some light upon the personal history and purpose of President CARNOT's murderer.

The man SAKTO was not actuated by mixed religious and political motives, like the assassins of WILLIAM OF ORANGE, HENRI III, and HENRI IV. Neither can he be classed among ether lunatics, such as the slayers of LINCOLN and GARFIELD must be pronounced. He is a professional anarchist, and has been active in spreading what he would complicitly describe as the gospel of destruction.

Sakto belongs, in other words, to an organized gang of miscreants whose vicious instincts and criminal designs skulk behind a screen of staid philosophy, and who have invented a formula with which to justify law, robbery, and butchery in the eyes of the failures and outcasts of the current generation. They proclaim themselves enemies of society, as if there were some new touch of dignity in a title with which thieves and cutthroats have long been branded. They pretend that their aim is to demolish the entire fabric of the existing social order, so far as this is founded on the principle of individualism; and as the rest of the fabric, prisons and galleys would disappear, one can easily see that the tales of plunder and homicide are deeply interested in the triumph of their so-called cause.

To that end the anarchists rely on the effect of terror, but as the exciting of a transitory panic among women and children, or among the peaceful occupants of a church, a theatre or a restaurant, would not shield the active propagandist from trial and execution at the hands of the law, he essays to paralyze the arm of justice by threatening to wreak reprisals on the official champions of the established social system. During the recent trials of VAILLANT and HENRI, menacing letters were received by the presiding judges, the jurors, and the prosecuting attorneys; and when President CARNOT refused to interpose the pardoning power on behalf of the last-named convict, he was warned that he would shortly be made the victim of an anarchistic retaliation. The threat has been carried out, and one of the most amiable, upright, and high-minded men in French political life has been laid low. The foulness of the deed, however, is matched by the stupendous folly of it. Sakto and his accomplices will find that, instead of freezing the instinct of self-protection among Frenchmen, they have inflamed it; and that far from assuring to themselves impunity through the fear of the guardians of order, they will arouse the whole French nation to set in motion the tremendous machinery of its civilization, until the preaching of an anarchistic doctrine is smothered and punished like incense to murder, and until the professional assassins of society are stamped out like vermin, and shot like mad dogs.

From the moment that the murder of President CARNOT was known to be an anarchist act, it was plain that the deed had no political or international significance, and that no attempt at a revolution in Paris would be looked for. Under such circumstances, the interval between the death of a Chief Magistrate and the choice of his successor may be expected to be marked by public agitation and anxiety, but by no serious disturbance. The course to be followed at such a juncture is designated by law in every detail; it is interesting, indeed, to note how distinctly the framers of the French Constitution foresaw the present contingency, and how effectively they provided against it. The organic law passed Feb. 25, 1875, contains (Article VII) that "in case of vacancy by death or any other reason, the two Chambers, assembled together, proceed at once to the election of a new President. In the meantime the Council of Ministers is invested with the executive power." This precaution was supplemented as follows in Article III. of the law on the relations of the public powers, passed July 16, 1875: "In case of the death or resignation of the President of the Republic, the two Chambers shall assemble immediately, as of right." In Article XI. of the same organic

law we read: "When the two Chambers meet together as a National Assembly, their task of presiding officers consists of the President, Vice-President, and Secretaries of the Senate."

In accordance with these provisions, the Ministry, headed by M. DUFFY, will continue to exercise executive powers pending the election of a new President; but the summons convoking the two Chambers to meet on Wednesday in joint session is signed by the President of the Senate, M. CHALLEMEIL-LACOUR. But why are the Chambers to convene at Versailles? There is nothing optional about it, as has been mistakenly said. The organic law relating to the seat of the executive power, and of the Chambers, passed July 22, 1873, runs as follows: "Art. I. The seat of the executive power and of the two Chambers is at Paris." But in Art. III. we read: "Whenever, according to Articles VII. and VIII. of the law of Feb. 25, 1875, on the organization of the public powers (the Articles referring to the election of a President and to the revision of the Constitution), a meeting of the National Assembly shall take place, it shall sit at Versailles." The obvious purpose of this provision is to safeguard the deliberations of the Chambers, when discharging the most momentous of their joint functions, from intimidation at the hands of the Paris mob.

It is manifest that, under the existing circumstances, only a conservative Republican, known to be inflexibly determined to crush the anarchist conspirators against society, has any chance of being chosen Chief Magistrate. To the respective claims of the several candidates on this score we shall recur hereafter.

The Revenue from Extortion.

Enough evidence has already been obtained by the LEWIS Committee to satisfy the public that through the agency of the police a large revenue has been obtained by the systematic extortion of money as the price of protection for violators of the laws and ordinances in this city. It amounts practically to an illegal system of license widely extended and reaching from grave offenders, who are forced to pay heavily for immunity, down to petty transgressors, like peddlers and peddlers, and including generally large and considerable merchants whose convenience leads them to obstruct the sidewalks with their wares.

The facts brought out in this testimony confirm the impression or suspicion which has long prevailed; but not until now have they been revealed precisely, or the many ramifications of the system of extortion or unlawful license traced definitively. It has been accepted, as being more or less obvious, that there was some sort of police license of places of evil resort, which had its beginning long ago; but public sentiment tolerated such a course, as, perhaps, a practical necessity. It was not prepared to give a legal license to vice, after European fashion; and since the consequences of the illicit and unauthorized police license was the concealment of offensive misconduct observable in other great cities, the system was winked at by the public as a lesser evil, practically unavoidable.

This continued to be the attitude of decent people toward the iniquitous tribute, though it was generally believed, nay, was obvious, that there could be no such illicit license without the payment of money for it, thus making the police substantially partners in the disreputable business of pandering to the vicious tendencies of humanity. Actually, as the testimony before the committee has shown, these evil resorts have been taxed regularly by the police, with an "initiation fee" and a monthly tribute collected systematically by the "ward men" of the precincts in which they were situated. Apparently this illegal license has extended to every such house allowed to remain open in New York. The custom has been for the keeper to put the fee in an undirected envelope, and with it general protection was purchased, so long as the house was not outwardly and offensively disorderly; subject, however, to raids by the police prompted by necessary regard for the sentiment of the neighborhood, or with a view to new and larger exactions for the benefit of the corruption fund.

Naturally and inevitably, the more thoroughly this system of extortion was organized, and the larger the revenue obtained from it without public protest, the more certain became its extension, so as to include all those who pursued a traffic or were guilty of infractions of ordinances which made them liable to police interference. If one kind of illegal business could be subjected to extortion as the price of its continuance, why should not the rest be made to pay tribute in the same way? The Eccles laws closing liquor saloons stood in the way of the profits of the dealers. If they were not enforced they could be held open by their violators as a means of extortion. The ordinances of the city stand in the way of multitudes of merchants and migratory traders; hence they also could be used to levy blackmail. The authors of the system and the practitioners under it knew that as the bribe is equally guilty with the bribed, the payer of the hush money was as much interested as the receiver in keeping the transaction secret. There are many men engaged in occupations which slightly or flagrantly overstep the restrictions of the law. Some of them are decent and respectable men, taking in a few dollars' worth of profit, and others are downright swindlers, bunco men, green-goods soundraiders, fake horse men, and carriage sellers, and the like. There come in the professional gamblers, the policy shope, the pool rooms, the dives, and the skin dealers generally, as they are called.

It is a vast multitude, and it includes so large a part of the population that this system of extortion has brought demoralization not only to the whole police force cognizant of it, though not personally engaged in it, but also to the people who have submitted to it, and thus have made themselves accessories to the crime. It has generated a widespread belief that immunity from punishment for law is largely purchasable with money. Even otherwise reputable men, honest in their dealings, have paid regular fees to enable them to violate the law, excusing the offence to their consciences on the ground that the bribe was extorted from them. Thus thousands of people have shared the secret, so that it has almost become public property. That is the terrible fact.

Where has all this enormous tribute gone? It could not have stuck to the hands of the mad men or even of their immediate employers. The booty was too rich to be left there.

The Two Carnots.

One hundred years ago to-day the army of the first French republic gained its great victory over the Austrians under the Prince of Coburg, at Fleurus, a town in Belgium only a few miles south of Waterloo. This battle may be regarded as the beginning of that amazing period of French military glory and success which lasted for twenty-

one years through the Directory and the Napoleonic era, ending in Belgium almost a century ago when it had begun. The anniversary is peculiarly interesting. The immediate commander of the republican troops which fought at Fleurus was Gen. JOURDAN, but the army which defeated the Austrians, like the other thirteen armies of the nation, was the creation of the genius, patriotism, and marvellous executive ability of LAZARRE NICOLAS MARCETUITE CARNOT, the "organizer of victory" for republican France. The Reign of Terror was still in progress. ROBERTS was within a month of his downfall. CARNOT had no part in the politics and horrors of that period. As a member of the Committee of Safety he was his country's defender against foreign enemies and domestic insurrection. Out of unpeaked chaos he organized military power. The greatness then dawning for France was primarily the work of CARNOT.

The son of the son of the CARNOT of 1794, President of another French republic a hundred years after the battle of Fleurus, died yesterday morning by the hand of an anarchist assassin who was animated by precisely the same sentiments which made the Reign of Terror.

Discrimination—Are Democrats For It?

The Florida Times-Union, which thinks the income tax all right because it "can't see the force in the idea that a party should not attempt a piece of legislation of which nothing was said in the platform," scarcely gets these words on its pages before it admits that this income tax "discriminates against the wealthy."

Will the Times-Union, or any other Populist Democrat, find for us in the Chicago platform or in any Democratic platform, or in the history of the Democratic party, authority for discriminating against any class of citizens in this country? Even the alleged discrimination of protection, which has flourished under the express sanction of every Democratic President ever elected, and a century's use by the United States, was declared by the Chicago platform to be robbery.

Why are the wealthy, or, in sober truth, the successful, the industrious, and the thrifty, now to be "discriminated" against by the Democratic party, whose pride it has always been to invite all citizens of America to trust their political power to it with confidence that in so doing there should be equal rights for all and special privileges for none?

With the income tax the Democratic party is tampering with the principle which the meaneast citizen of the country is entitled to have preserved intact. There is no price for which a Democratic Senator should permit himself to be hired to vote for a measure which will make the grand old Democratic party's boast a mockery, and subject the country to all the misfortune which that shameful fact implies.

Is Greham Behind the Income Tax?

Heartily and sincerely as is the Philadelphia Record opposed to the CLEVELAND income tax, the explanation which our esteemed contemporary offers concerning the genesis of the outrage is curiously inaccurate and misleading:

"The income tax rider on the tariff bill is there for the purpose of getting the necessary vote to pass the bill in the Senate. It is the toll that the Democratic party pay to the bandit who holds the balance of power."

What banditti? What votes in the Senate, necessary to the passage of a Democratic tariff bill, were in Mr. CLEVELAND's mind when he recommended an income tax to Congress? Certainly not the vote of DAVID B. HILL. Probably not the votes of the HON. ARTHUR P. GORMAN, the HON. GEORGE CHAT, the HON. JAMES SMITH, JR., the HON. CHARLES H. GIBSON, the HON. WILLIAM F. VILAS, the HON. EDWARD MURPHY, JR., the HON. CALVIN S. BRICE, and the HON. JOHN R. McPHERSON. Every man in this list abhors, or pretends to abhor, the idea of an income tax, and he is to vote an income tax into existence under the crack of the Southern whip.

There remain the Southern Democrats in the Senate. Does the Record honestly believe that Mr. CLEVELAND injected the income tax into the tariff bill with a view to capturing the vote of any Southern Democratic Senator? If so, it should point out the man or the men. What Southern Democrat, however ardent for income taxation, made the insertion of that tax the condition of his vote for any revenue bill?

The origin of the Administration's devotion to the income tax is one of the greatest of political mysteries. The suggestion that it may be in some way connected with the political fortunes of Mr. CLEVELAND's semi-Populist, semi-Populist Secretary of State is novel and worth studying.

Is GRESHAM, after all, the bandit levying toll upon the Democratic party?

To the Democratic party in Congress: Don't.

Sunday, the day on which President CARNOT was assassinated, will long be memorable for the unprecedented number of fatal casualties in the waters of and near New York harbor. At seven different points there were accidents, resulting in a total loss of fifty lives, and there were as many other casualties. The water was so hot that the bodies of the dead were not recovered for several days.

The most appalling of all the accidents was that which overtook the fishing party on the tugboat James D. Nicol, off Sandy Hook, whereby, as nearly as can now be ascertained, thirty men were drowned. Some of the survivors charge that the tug was under the command of a drunken skipper, and that the captain attributes the accident to the refusal of the excursionists to obey his orders.

In Gowanus Bay a yacht went in water so placid that the bay was dotted at the time with oarsmen to the number of about a family party of six, only one, as it was saved, the others, two women and two men, and a boy, disappearing before the nearest help could reach them.

As the steamboat Tolchester was opposite Staten Point, returning from an excursion trip up the Hudson, her boiler burst, blew out, fatally injuring two men. In the panic which followed among the 1,000 passengers hundreds of women and children were painfully, some seriously, injured. Many of these injuries resulted from the frantic, sometimes brutal, struggle for life preservers of which, it is charged, there was an insufficient supply. The steamboat Neptune lost a man overboard while returning from the fishing banks, and although he was alive when he was recovered from the water, he died soon of shock and exhaustion.

A man belonging to a party from this city picnicking on the banks of the Passaic was drowned while in swimming, and two other deaths by drowning, one in the Harlem, one in the East River, complete, so far as is known, the awful catalogue of the two last-named cases add an element of mystery to the unusual danger which marked the day on the water. In the Harlem a woman, in the East River a man were drowned, but just when, where, or how no one could tell. Found drowned is the brief history in each case.

A remarkable feature about the whole and story is that in none of the accidents resulted

fatally, nor in several in which there were no fatalities, was any craft storm distressed, for even the Nicol was in no danger from wind or wave, her Captain says, had her passengers followed his instructions. Another remarkable thing is that a number of accidents, besides not being accounted for by stress of weather, occurred on the Hudson, where the water is so calm that it is almost impossible to be overturned, and while all were rescued, one was completely prostrated for many hours. A sailing master and four companions were rescued from their overturned yacht by a police patrol boat near East Island. In the North River, four water front boatmen were rescued from their overturned Whitehall boat.

If a thorough investigation proves that the excursion boats have been permitted to leave the city wharves overloaded, insufficiently supplied with life preservers, with unlicensed pilots, or with crews too small to cope with a rush at the gangplanks, those who have been at fault in overlooking these evasions of the laws should be held fully accountable.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Indianapolis Sentinel, having introduced the subject, disagrees with our remark that the Hon. GEORGE CHAT became rich through being a candidate for Governor of Indiana.

Very good. To put it more accurately, the Hon. GEORGE CHAT has become a rich man owing to the fact that he has been President. Perhaps the Sentinel will prefer to consider it from that point of fact.

The coming Fourth of July will be a great one on the international side. At least two friendly republics are likely to celebrate it in a worthy fashion. Brazil was making preparations, at the last accounts, to do it honor, and to make known to the world their heritings for the United States and for JAMES MONROE and the Monroe doctrine. Hawaii, too, is celebrating the day of the anniversary of the overthrow of the monarchy.

JOHN ADAMS foresaw the fervor of the nation on the day of the anniversary, but he could hardly have forecast its international honors. The Fourth of July is a great day.

Mr. HILL must needs grieve of his way to try to lay the blame of this "spurious Democratic" on the party which he calls "the Jewish worm, part Populist, and the least part Democratic." The income tax provisions of the Wilson bill are not in the least "spurious" or "Jewish" in character. Mr. HILL himself is a Jew.

This will be impossible to understand until the reader reflects that the real author of the income tax is none other than GEORGE CLEVELAND.

The Hon. D. HECTOR WATTS of Colorado will visit the Hon. LOUANE D. KELLING of Kansas, at Topeka, next month. A boulevard five hundred feet and more wide is in process of construction in the city of Topeka. The city is now for both sets of wheels. By the way, which is the wheeler, his wheels of Colorado or his wheels of the Kaw? Both can be heard a thousand miles on a clear day, but which has the more revolutions to the minute and the bigger diameter? The American Academy of Sciences ought to investigate these questions.

That the people of the United States have been made with a generous allowance of "good fighting stuff" has been demonstrated on more than one occasion in the history of the nation, but never was it shown to better advantage than thirty-two years ago to-day, when the people of the United States repulsed charges after charges of veteran soldiers, with all the nerve and coolness of old campaigners. The affair occurred in the battle of Mechanicsville, where Gen. LEE made a desperate attack upon McCALL'S Pennsylvania Reserves, which had recently been sent down to the front from the rear. The reserves were before had been in action. Gen. LEE had been made Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate army, and was anxious to strike some decisive blow. With this in view he called to the aid reinforcements from the Virginia to the number of 70,000 men. He was making this movement from Richmond, Lee at 3 o'clock in the morning of June 26 began his movement against the Union army, which was encamped beyond the Chickahominy near Mechanicsville. The attack was begun by Gen. A. R. HILL's division, but the Union army covered three hours before it. The picket lines gradually fell back, fighting all the time, until they retired behind the Pennsylvania Reserves, who were strongly posted. The well-armed Union army, however, made charges after charge in their heroic effort to hold this position, but they were steadily repulsed by the raw troops, and at dark the attack was given up. Near the close of the battle, reinforcements came up for the Reserves, but the men refused to give place, and, replenishing their ammunition, they fought on until midnight. Their loss was about 400, while that of the Confederates was several times greater.

It was a day of triumph at Omaha. The portrait of the Hon. WILLIAM JENKINS BRYAN, the Boy Orator of the Platte, was hung between JEFFERSON and JACKSON, overshadowing both. The Boy Orator of the Platte, who had just delivered his famous speech in support of the free silver, was the center of attraction. He was surrounded by a throng of admirers, and his portrait was the pride of the occasion. The day was a day of triumph for the free silver cause.

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HONOR TO THE NEWSPAPER.

The Socialist Income Tax Denounced by a Member Because that Member is a Democrat Genuine and Unfeigned.

From the Richmond Times. We cannot claim to be one of the strongest admirers that Senator David B. Hill has. Indeed, if we were pressed, we should have to admit that, in our opinion, he is one of the least to be admired public men of the day. Nevertheless, we cordially endorse his opposition to the inequitable and unfair income tax which Congress is about to saddle on the country. In his speech on the subject on Thursday, he said:

"For one, I protest against repudiation of the promises of the Democratic party in order to adopt and carry out promises of the Populist party."

We say amen to this. Democracy means equality. Equal rights and equal distribution of burdens. The income tax bill exempts a man whose income is \$3,000, and taxes the one whose income is \$4,000. This is not equality, and therefore, neither equity nor Democracy. It is Populism. Populism seeks to cast all the burdens of government on those who have been lucky enough to accumulate money, which is only the first step toward robbing them of everything that they have. Democracy sets its face against anything of this kind, and demands equal rights for the rich man as well as for the poor.

Federal Income Tax and Protection of Property.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Please permit me to say a word on the proposed income tax sophistry, that the owner of much property should pay more Federal taxes because he receives more protection than those who do not possess so much property. He does, under State taxation, pay more. But that principle does not justify a Federal imposition of an income tax.

The protection of property is secured by State laws, and is not protected by Federal law except as against foreign aggression. Until the law is changed, such a tax under act of Congress is unconstitutional by the pretense of protection advertised to above.

The State rights school does not "view with apprehension and alarm" this threatened encroachment of State rights. They are for the tax, and not against it; but because it is founded upon sound principle, but because it is not so founded.

E. R. DODGE, 26 Broad street, New York.

Chess on the Sabbath.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In the SUN of June 22 Mr. Oppenheimer confirms my explanation in the columns of The SUN of the 14th of May, that the chess players are Jews. There I said it is because the Jews, who does not indulge, when young, in the usual vulgar chance games, and if he has a disposition at all to gambling he looks on a game of chess and begins to practise this game very early and becomes, therefore, very old. Mr. Oppenheimer repeats this explanation back to hereditary sources, and ever, games of chance, which in Talmudical parlance were called "Masseahok be-kerya," were not prohibited on religious grounds. This view, apparently, could not be connected with a punishment or moral transgression, or any other Biblical offence, but it was, nevertheless, recognized as a moral evil, unchecked, would injure society. It was not prohibited as an immoral act, the guilty one was not punished, but degraded, least said, is soonest mended, and he was officially declared to be unfit to appear in any court of justice as a witness to give evidence. The mention by the "Schuchman and the Sabbath" is not correct, and is exactly the contrary, by the restriction put, for religious reasons, on the playing of chess, and that the chess figures must not be of wood, but of precious material. The game was not accepted as a punishment or moral transgression, or any other Biblical offence, but it was, nevertheless, recognized as a moral evil, unchecked, would injure society. It was not prohibited as an immoral act, the guilty one was not punished, but degraded, least said, is soonest mended, and he was officially declared to be unfit to appear in any court of justice as a witness to give evidence. 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